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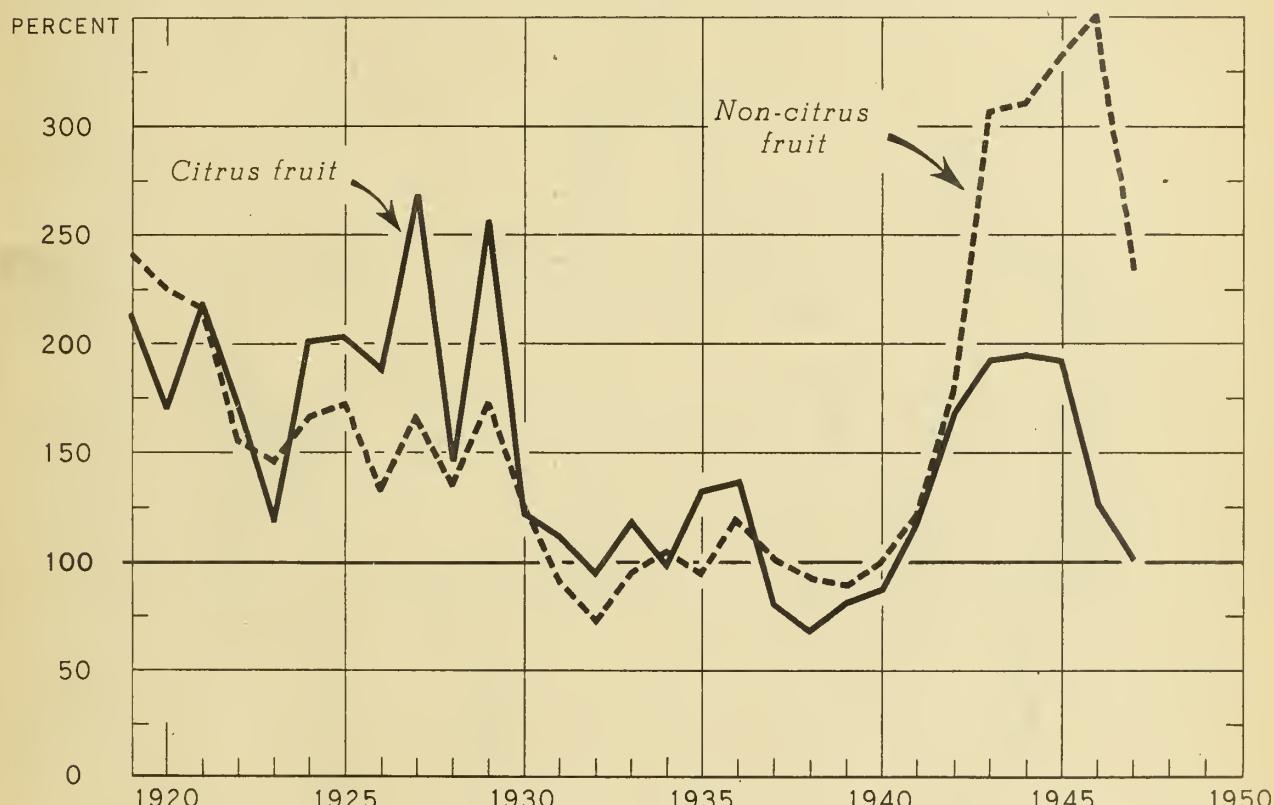
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THE *Fruit* SITUATIONBUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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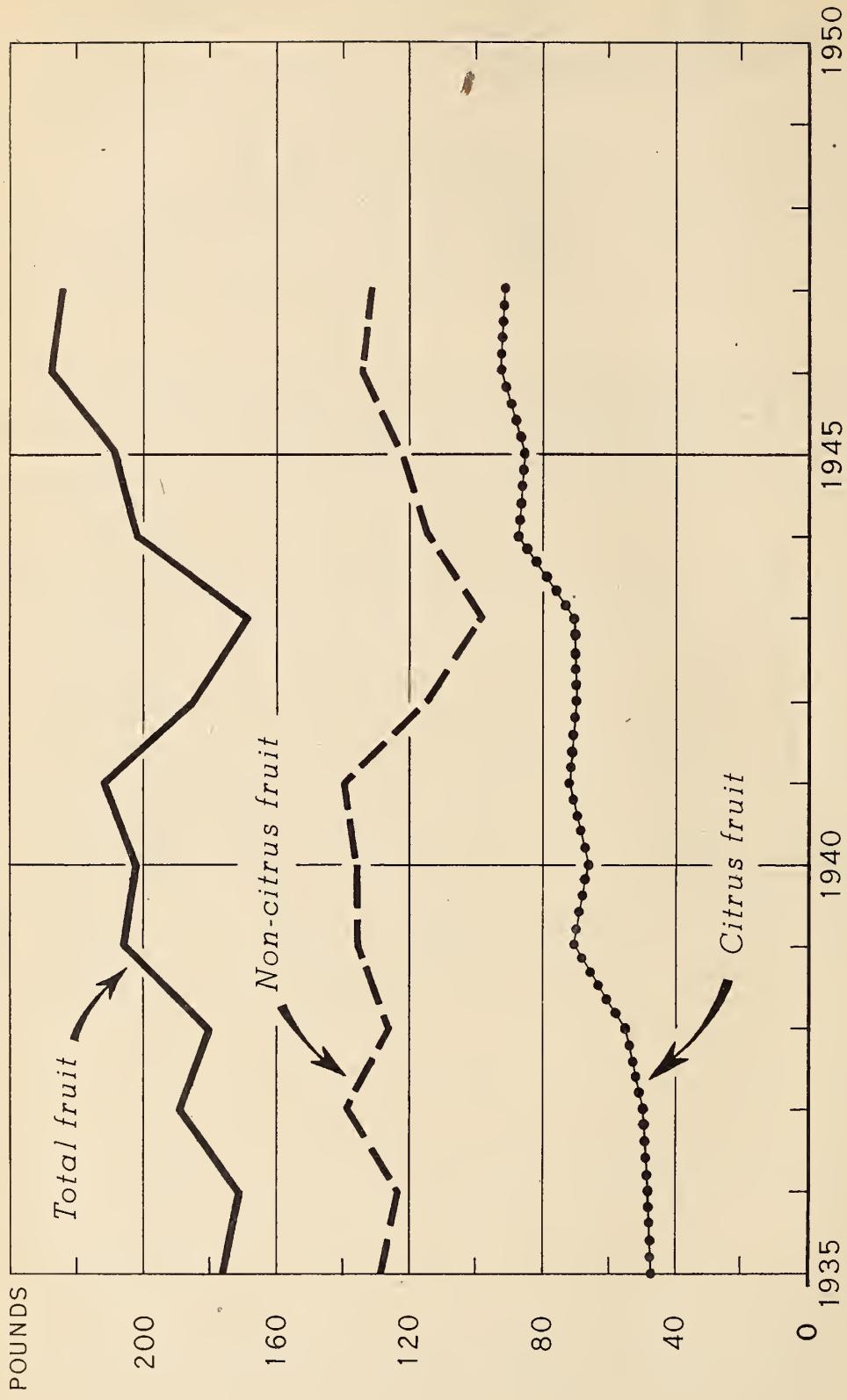
FRUITS: SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED
BY GROWERS, UNITED STATES, 1919-47
INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46866 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by growers for both citrus and non-citrus fruits were at lower levels during the 1930's than during the 1920's. But they rose sharply during the early 1940's in response to a strong wartime demand, those for non-citrus rising higher than those for citrus. At the same time, production of citrus fruit also increased sharply, while production of non-citrus fruit tended to decline. Prices of the 1947-48 fruit crops dropped sharply. Prices of non-citrus fruits were still about twice the 1935-39 level, but prices for citrus fruits reached the extremely low levels of 1935-39.

FRUITS: CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION,
UNITED STATES, 1935-47*



* INCLUDES IMPORTS AND PROCESSED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES ON FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS
DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46867 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
The trend in civilian per capita consumption of fruit has been upward from 1935 to 1947, rising from a level of about 175 pounds (fresh weight basis) in 1935 to a level of about 225 pounds in 1947. The increase was almost entirely in citrus fruit. The upward trend in consumption was interrupted during wartime by heavy procurement for military and lend-lease purposes and by the very short non-citrus crop in 1943.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 1, 1948

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SUMMARYOutlook for 1949

Demand for fruit in 1949 probably will be about the same as in 1948. However, the slightly larger supplies of fruit in prospect for 1949 would result in somewhat lower prices than in 1948. Commercial export demand is uncertain but may strengthen a little, especially if Europe makes good progress toward economic recovery.

Probabilities favor moderately larger crops of most deciduous fruits in 1949 than are being produced in 1948 and prices somewhat lower than those received for the 1948 crops. With average-or-better weather, the 1949 crops of apples in commercial areas, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, and sweet cherries all are expected to be larger than the 1948 production, which was below average for each of these except peaches. On the other hand, the 1949 crops of apricots, sour cherries and cranberries are likely to be somewhat smaller than the large crops of 1948. The 1949 grape crop probably will be about as large as the 1948 crop.

Citrus fruit production is expected to continue large in 1949-50 and prices may continue as low as in 1947-48, when they were near prewar levels. Any increase in production is likely to result in further increases in processing.

Prospects for 1948-49 Marketing Season

Total 1948 deciduous fruit production on August 1 was estimated to be about 8 percent below last year and 14 percent below the record-large tonnage produced in 1946. The apple, pear, plum, prune, and sweet cherry crops are considerably smaller than average, but the apricot, peach, and grape crops are somewhat above average. The forecasted cranberry crop is near-record large, and the sour cherry crop is record large. Total production of tree nuts also is record large.

Prices farmers will receive for the 1948 crops of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and dried prunes are expected to average higher than those received for the 1947 crops; but prices received for the 1948 crops of apricots, sour cherries, cranberries, and tree nuts are expected to be lower than in 1947. Prices for the 1948 plum crop probably will be near 1947 prices.

The 1948-49 citrus crop probably will equal the record 1947-48 crop. Prices generally are expected to average near those for the 1947-48 crop. Because of smaller production in the summer of 1948, prices for California Valencia oranges continue generally higher this summer than last.

The 1947-48 pack of canned citrus juices set a new record, and another large pack in the 1948-49 season seems likely. Production of all frozen fruit in 1948 may exceed slightly to moderately the 1947 pack, but the 1948 packs of canned and dried fruits are expected to be smaller.

APPLES

Outlook for 1949

With average weather conditions, the commercial apple crop in 1949 is likely to be moderately larger than the below-average 1948 crop of some 100 million bushels. Estimates of acreage of bearing trees continue to show a slight decline in recent years.

Domestic demand for apples probably will be almost as strong as in 1948. Demand for commercial export may strengthen with the improvement in economic conditions abroad, but United States exports of apples in 1949 and 1950 are not expected to attain their 1935-39 volume.

Per capita consumption of fresh apples during the past decade declined at an average rate of about 3/4 of a pound per year. This has been offset in part by the increasing use of canned and frozen apples and apple products.

Below-Average 1948 Crop

The 1948 apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 100,445,000 bushels, 11 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 13 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average of 115,058,000 bushels. The crop is smaller than last year in all major apple producing areas except the South Atlantic States, where the 1947 crop was cut sharply by bad weather. The crop is above average only in the Western region, and there only by 1 percent. The Western region has 44 percent of the national crop in commercial areas this year, in comparison with 46 percent last year and 38 percent for the 10-year average.

The season is later this year than last and a late fall is needed for full sizing of the Winesap, which in August were small for that time of the year.

A Few Varieties Have Larger Crops This Year

In decreasing order of importance the 5 leading apple varieties this year, the same as last year, are Delicious, Winesap, McIntosh, Jonathan, and Rome Beauty. Together these 5 contribute more than half of the total commercial crop. Production

of each of them is smaller than last year except Winesap and Rome Beauty, the crops of which are somewhat larger. Other major varieties showing increases this year over last, in contrast to the general decreases, are York Imperial (50 percent more), and Wealthy and Stayman (8 percent more).

Higher Season Average Price Expected

Because of the substantially smaller crop this year, growers probably will receive prices which will average somewhat higher this season than the \$1.77 per bushel received for the 1947 crop. Processor demand for apples for commercial freezing is expected to be considerably stronger this year than last, mainly because of the low current stocks. The price received for the 1947 crop was substantially lower than that for any other crop since 1942, and reflected postwar adjustments.

The United States average price received by farmers for apples on August 15, 1948 was \$2.22 per bushel, moderately higher than the \$2.05 received on the same date a year earlier.

Prospects for Canadian Apple Exports to the United States

At a recent meeting of representatives of the joint United States - Canada apple committee, the prospects for apple production and marketing in the two countries were discussed. On the basis of the information exchanged at this meeting, the group concluded that Canada may seek to market in the United States about 2,250,000 packed boxes of apples, and about 250,000 bushels destined for processing. Whether or not such quantities will in fact be exported to the United States will depend upon the trend in prices in the 2 countries and upon Canada's ability to obtain other outlets. Apple prices are sufficiently high this year so that the 12-1/2 cents-per-bushel tariff on United States imports of apples is not likely to have much influence on the volume imported in 1948-49. Last season, Canada exported about 1,400,000 boxes of packed apples to the United States.

PEARS

Outlook for 1949

The 1949 crop of pears is likely to be considerably larger than the below-average 1948 crop. Prices for pears of the 1949 crop are not expected to be quite as strong as those for the 1948 crop. The trend in pear production in the United States has been generally upward since 1909. Rapidly increasing production in the 3 Pacific Coast States is largely responsible for the upward trend and has more than offset declines in the Eastern and Central States. About two-thirds or more of the United States annual crop has been grown in the Western States since 1927.

1948 Pear Crop Considerably Below Average

The 1948 crop of pears was estimated on August 1 at 26.4 million bushels. This is one-fourth smaller than the record-large 1947 crop of 35.3 million bushels and considerably below the 1937-46 average of 30.2 million bushels.

As in other recent years, about 80 percent of the nation's pear crop will come from the 3 Pacific Coast States. Bartlett pears make up 70 percent of the crop in

these 3 States this year, compared with 72 percent in 1947 and an average of 74 percent for the years 1937-46. A large part of the pears canned in this country is canned in these States, particularly California, and most of the canned pears are Bartletts.

1948-Crop Pears Expected to Bring Higher Prices

Because of the much smaller total crop and the stronger demand for canning pears this year, it is expected that the season-average price received by farmers for the 1948 crop of pears will be moderately higher than the \$1.96 per bushel average for the 1947 crop.

Early season prices for pears were considerably higher this year than at the beginning of the season for the 1947 crop. This is the result of the smaller crop this year, the smaller shipments to fresh market because of the later season in the Pacific Coast States, and the much increased demand for pears for commercial canning.

Exports of 1948-crop pears probably will be smaller than exports from the 1947 crop, largely because of the existing Canadian, British, and Swedish embargoes. Last year, these countries took appreciable quantities of United States pears before their embargoes took effect.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1949

Assuming average-or-better weather, the 1949 United States peach crop probably will be moderately larger than the 1948 crop and considerably above average. The total crop has followed an upward trend for several decades, but has been subject to frequent and wide fluctuations because of the crop's extreme sensitiveness to weather conditions. Most of the upward trend in production has come from increased production of Clingstone varieties in California. California Clingstone peaches are the principal source of all commercially canned peaches in the United States.

Demand for fresh peaches of the 1949 crop probably will decline with the decline in demand for fruit in general. Demand for canned peaches probably will be at least as strong for the 1949 peach crop as for the 1948 crop.

1948 Peach Crop Smaller Than The Large 1947 Crop

The total peach crop, estimated at 70,358,000 bushels, is 15 percent smaller than the large 1947 crop of 82,603,000 bushels, but 5 percent larger than the 1937-46 average crop of 66,725,000 bushels. The crop by geographical regions is shortest in the 10 early Southern States, where the 1948 crop is 35 percent smaller than last year's record crop and 16 percent smaller than average. Regional prospects are best in the Western States where the prospective crop is only slightly smaller than last year and 21 percent larger than the 10-year average. The crop in the Western States is nearly 57 percent of the total peach crop this year, compared with 49 percent in 1947 and the average of 49 percent for 1937-46.

Higher Season-Average Prices
Expected This Year

Prices received by farmers for peaches sold in July and August were considerably higher this year than last, because of the much smaller crop in Eastern States and the later shipping season in the West. Carlot rail shipments of peaches this season through August 21 totalled 12,138 cars, much less than the 20,019 cars shipped up to the same date a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for the entire 1948 peach crop probably will average moderately higher than the \$1.67 per bushel received for the larger 1947 crop, but moderately lower than the record-high season-average of \$2.69 realized on the very short crop of 1943. Prices received for peaches sold for commercial canning may be little if any higher than last year, because of the larger crop of Clingstone peaches this year in California and because of the moderately large carry-over stocks of canned peaches. Prices for fresh-market peaches, however, are expected to average considerably higher this season than in 1947.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1949

The 1949 crops of plums and prunes may be moderately larger than the 1948 crops, if weather conditions are average.

Demand for fresh prunes and plums of the 1949 crop probably will not be quite as strong as for the 1948 crop. Processor demand for plums and prunes of the 1949 crop to be used for commercial canning may be as strong as in 1948, because stocks at the beginning of the 1949 season probably will be lower than now. The trend in per capita consumption of canned plums and prunes has been upward. Commercial demand for dried prunes for export purposes may improve somewhat from the recent low postwar levels, if economic recovery continues abroad. However, commercial exports -- apart from any surplus disposal operations of this country -- are not expected to attain the 1935-39 average level, when about 40 percent of the pack was exported. There has been no clear trend in the domestic per capita consumption of dried prunes in the past 30 years. Apparent consumption has fluctuated rather erratically from year to year, generally within a range of 1 to 2 pounds per capita, averaging about 1.8 pounds for the ten crop seasons beginning with the 1938 crop.

1948 Crop of Plums and Prunes

Below Average

The 1948 plum crop in California and Michigan is estimated at 72,400 tons, 7 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 9 percent below the 1937-46 average.

California dried prune production, estimated at 187,000 tons this year, is 7 percent smaller than in 1947 and 9 percent below average.

The 1948 crop of prunes for all purposes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is estimated at 96,600 tons, slightly larger than the 94,500 tons produced in 1947, but much smaller than the 10-year average of 128,750 tons. The outturn of the crop this year varied considerably within this 3-State area. The 1948 prune crop in Idaho is a third smaller than last year's record-large crop but more than one

fourth larger than the 10-year average.

In eastern Oregon and eastern Washington, where the principal variety is Italian prunes and most of the crop goes to the fresh market, the crop is above average and slightly larger than that of last season. In western Oregon and Washington, however, the prune crop is far below average, though larger than last year's very short crop. Processing of prunes from this western area has shifted almost entirely to canning and freezing in recent years, away from the production of dried prunes.

Prices Expected to be Near
Last Year's Level

Because of the lower total production this year than last, the prices received by farmers for plums and dried prunes probably will average slightly higher than those received for the 1947 production. The higher level of prices this year seems more assured for the fruit destined for fresh market and for canning or freezing, than it does for dried prunes, due to the continued uncertainty as to the strength of commercial demand for dried prunes for export. From one-third to one-half of our annual dried prune production normally needs an export outlet.

Carlot rail shipment of plums and fresh prunes this season through August 21, totalled 3,572 cars, considerably less than the 5,631 cars shipped in the same period of 1947. The lag in shipments this year results from a later season in the West, as well as from smaller total production in the States and areas which generally furnish the bulk of fresh-market supplies.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1949

With production of the nation's vineyards now at a level of 3 million tons of grapes compared with about 2.5 million in 1935-39, production in 1949 may be again about 3 million tons. This assumes good care of vineyards and favorable weather.

Demand for grapes in 1949 probably will be near that of 1948. Prices that growers will receive probably will be no higher than in 1948, and they even may be lower, especially if production of grapes moderately exceeds 3 million tons or if commercial outlets are no better than they were for the 1947 crop. At 1947 prices, which averaged \$40 per ton, there probably would be more grapes than will readily move into domestic outlets for fresh use, juice and wine, and raisins.

The quantities of grapes that will go into the several uses will be affected more by demand conditions for the respective uses and by prices that the grapes and their products will bring in these uses than by the respective tonnages of table, wine, and raisin varieties as reported. Table varieties are used extensively for crushing as well as for fresh use, and raisin varieties also are used extensively for crushing and to a lesser extent for fresh use and canning. With this flexibility in use among varieties, total tonnage produced and market conditions for the several products determine the form of utilization.

Judging from usages of recent years, about 600,000 tons of grapes out of a 3 million-ton crop in the United States will readily move into fresh market outlets. Increased quantities of grapes have been crushed for juice and wine in recent years,

reaching a level of about 1.2 million tons, although an unusual high of 1.78 million were crushed in 1946-47. If this outlet takes no more than 1.2 million tons and if miscellaneous uses take 50,000 tons, then 1.15 million tons would remain for drying into raisins. This would yield about 287,500 tons of raisins, natural condition. If civilians consume as many as 187,500 tons, there would be available for export or carry-over 100,000 tons, the equivalent of 400,000 tons of fresh grapes. Distribution among the several uses, of course, might be somewhat different from that shown here. Nevertheless, there is likely to be a surplus of grapes in California. The weight of this surplus would tend to depress the national average price below \$40 a ton.

Much of the commercial export market, which traditionally took about one-third of the raisin production, was lost in the past decade. It is doubtful that anywhere near prewar quantities will soon move through commercial export channels. Thus, unless export assistance is given, new outlets are found, or production is reduced, surpluses are likely to persist and prices probably will drift lower.

1948 Grape Crop Slightly Exceeds 3 Million Tons

The 1948 grape crop is estimated at 3,014,000 tons, the third crop in a row to exceed 3,000,000 tons. The new crop is 2 percent smaller than the 1947 crop but 12 percent larger than average production for 1937-46. California is producing 94 percent of the national crop, or an estimated 2,834,000 tons. This is 1 percent less than last year but 13 percent more than average. Table varieties are estimated at 606,000 tons, 2 percent less than in 1947; wine varieties at 632,000 are 22 percent more; and raisin varieties at 1,596,000 tons are 8 percent less.

Production in Washington, mostly for juice and wine, is estimated at 20,500 tons, 4 percent smaller than in 1947 but 56 percent larger than average. Production in the four principal Northeastern grape States -- New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan -- is estimated at 114,100 tons, 16 percent smaller than in 1947 and 7 percent smaller than average.

Early Season Prices for Grapes Considerably Higher This Year Than Last

Harvest of the grape crops in the Western States has been slow in reaching volume this year. Through August 21 this season only 3,655 cars of grapes had been shipped by rail and boat, compared with 6,500 cars a year earlier from the 1947 crop. Season-opening prices for California grapes on the New York City auction market were substantially higher for the 1948 crop than for the 1947 crop. For the week ending August 13, 1948, prices averaged about twice those of the corresponding week of 1947. Similarly, prices at shipping points in California were considerably higher for the week ending August 13, 1948, than a year earlier. But prices at shipping points and on the New York auction were dropping seasonally under the impact of increasing shipments. Prices received by growers for the entire crop from all States may not be far different from the average of \$40 per ton for the 1947 crop.

Smaller Raisin Production in Prospect for 1948

Of the 1947 grape crop of 3,072,400 tons, it is estimated that 1,261,100 tons or

41 percent were dried mostly into raisins, 1,102,050 tons or 36 percent were crushed for wine and juice, 659,150 tons or 21 percent were sold fresh, 23,000 tons or 1 percent were canned commercially, and 27,100 tons or 1 percent were retained by growers for household use. The tonnage sold for fresh use from the 1948 crop may not be as large as that from the 1947 crop, and raisin production in 1948 is expected to be moderately smaller. But there may be some increase in the tonnage crushed. In the past year there has been a heavy withdrawal of wine from storage, and stocks on May 31, 1948, were 6 percent smaller than a year earlier. This increased movement of wine and the smaller stocks clear the way for a larger crush. But even with a moderate increase, a large tonnage of grapes will be available for drying into raisins. Total raisin production probably will be larger again than will readily move into commercial outlets. Partly for this reason, raisins and other dried fruits of the 1948-49 pack are covered in the recently announced dried fruit purchase program, which is similar to the 1947-48 program. See "Dried Fruits" for fuller discussion.

To help producers move the near-record 1947 raisin production, the Government purchased approximately 119,000 tons during September 1947-June 1948. This was about 41 percent of the 1947 production. Nearly 8,000 tons of the Government purchases were used in the School Lunch Program and in institutions and the remainder was taken by the Army and State Departments for relief feeding in western Germany, Austria, and Japan.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1949

If weather is no better than average, the cranberry crop in 1949 probably will be considerably smaller than the near-record large 1948 crop. Demand for fresh cranberries and canned cranberry sauce from the 1949 crop is expected to be about as strong as demand for the 1948 crop. However, the unusually large carry-over expected at the end of the 1948 season probably will depress the prices that will be paid for the 1949 crop.

1948 Crop Near-Record

As of August 15, the 1948 crop of cranberries in the 5 States which produce nearly all of the United States' crop was forecast at 874,000 barrels. If realized, this will be the second largest crop ever produced, only slightly smaller than the record 1937 crop of 877,300 barrels. The prospective crop is 11 percent larger than the 1947 crop.

Prospective Crop Implies Lower Prices And Heavy Canning Operations

The large crop in prospect this year and the large carry-over of canned products suggest a lower price to growers for this year's crop than the \$20.40 (preliminary) 5-State average price per barrel received for the 1947 crop. Undoubtedly a very large quantity will again be canned or frozen for later processing and much may be held over until the following season in an effort to even out marketings from year to year.

CITRUS FRUITSOutlook for 1949-50

Total production of citrus fruit is expected to continue large in 1949-50. Present groves, with good care and average weather, are capable of producing somewhat larger crops than those of recent years. Such increases would be in oranges and grapefruit. Even though the relatively low prices of the last two seasons may discourage some growers, total production is expected to continue about as large as in 1947-48 and even may exceed it. This would result in prices about as low as in 1947-48.

Outlook for 1948-49

Growing conditions of the 1948-49 citrus crops on August 1 pointed to total production about as large as the record of the 1947-48 season. The orange crop probably will be fully as large as that of 1947-48, with the increase in early and midseason oranges. But the grapefruit crop may be slightly smaller, because of poorer prospects in Texas. Market movement of new-crop Florida oranges and grapefruit is expected to reach volume a few weeks earlier than last year.

Demand for 1948-49-crop citrus fruits probably will be but little different from that for the 1947-48 crop. With the citrus season starting a little earlier this year and smaller crops of apples and pears, more oranges and possibly also grapefruit may be marketed for fresh consumption than last year.

Movement of oranges and grapefruit to processors is expected to be large again in the season ahead. In the 1947-48 season about 35.3 million boxes of oranges and 28.5 million boxes of grapefruit had been processed by mid-August, mostly into canned juices. A new record both as to volume and proportion of total crop was set in the pack of canned orange juice. Movement of the new pack's into consumption channels has been heavy, with the result that total stocks of packers and distributors on August 1, 1948, were only slightly larger than a year earlier. However, stocks of orange juice were nearly double those of August 1, 1947, while stocks of grapefruit juice were substantially smaller. Stocks of blended orange and grapefruit juice were about the same. Further reductions in stocks will be made before the new pack season starts next fall. This will help clear the way for another large pack from the new crops.

The export outlook for fresh citrus fruits in the 1948-49 season is still somewhat uncertain, but it is doubtful that total exports will exceed those of the 1947-48 season, when they were near prewar volume. Although Canada limited imports of fruit from the United States starting in November 1947, during the succeeding 8 months that country took about 4-1/2 million boxes of oranges, grapefruit and lemons from the 1947-48 crop. If Canada eases or removes these limitations, our exports of citrus may be somewhat larger in the season ahead. The Philippines imported substantial quantities of citrus fruits in the season just closing, but may take less in the season ahead. Exports to Europe probably will be less than in the 1947-48 season unless nearby supplies from the eastern Mediterranean area are not available. Exports of canned citrus fruits and juices, especially to Europe, probably will be small.

Prospects point to continuing large supplies of fresh and processed citrus fruits from the 1948-49 crop. Civilian per capita consumption of fresh and pro-

cessed citrus fruits may be about the same as in the 1947-48 season just closing, when about 56 pounds per person of all citrus fruits will be consumed in fresh form and 36 pounds of processed on a fresh-weight basis.

Prices that growers will receive for the 1948-49 crops probably will average near those for the 1947-48 crops. Although competition from storage apples and pears next winter will be smaller, another large pack of canned non-citrus fruits and juices and probable increased imports of bananas will compete strongly with citrus. This means that prices cannot rise much above those for the 1947-48 crops, if the crops are to move into distribution channels. On the other hand, with rising marketing costs lower prices could result in increased quantities being left on the trees or otherwise lost, and in attendant distress to growers.

1947-48 Citrus Season

Nearing End

Citrus fruit from the 1947-48 crop will continue to be available during September and October and probably also part of November, transitional months during which citrus fruit from the 1948-49 crop will move to market in increasing volume. Supplies of California Valencia oranges from the 1947-48 crop remaining to be marketed after mid-August were somewhat smaller than supplies a year earlier from the 1946-47 crop. During July 1948, prices for California Valencia oranges on the New York City and Chicago auction markets averaged considerably higher than a year earlier, mainly because of the smaller supplies. In mid-August, prices averaged about the same as a year ago. In September and possibly also October, such prices are expected to be somewhat higher than a year earlier, when they declined moderately from early summer levels.

Shipments of California summer grapefruit are declining seasonally but probably will continue through September. Little change is expected in prices which in August 1948 were near those of a year earlier.

Prices for California lemons on the New York City and Chicago auction markets have declined since early July, and in mid-August were the lowest of the 1947-48 season. Even though weekly shipments were reduced in late July and early August, prices continued to decline, mainly because of relatively cool weather. In contrast, prices in August 1947 doubled because of prolonged hot weather. Prices for lemons in September will depend considerably upon shipments of lemons and changes in temperature. Supplies remaining to be marketed after mid-August are about as large as a year earlier.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1949-50

Production of dried fruit in 1949 probably will be larger again than domestic consumers will take at 1947 or 1948 prices. Production continues at prewar volume partly because California prune production has been maintained for which drying is the only outlet, and partly because of an increase in raisins resulting from a larger acreage and higher yield per acre. But drying of most other fruits is decreasing. The drying industry was developed upon the basis of exporting about one-third to two-fifths of its production, mostly to European countries. During 1935-39, commercial exports averaged 200,000 tons. These export markets were reduced or lost entirely during the war. During the war, heavy military procurement

and lend-lease largely offset the loss of foreign outlets. In 1946, large quantities of grapes that otherwise would have been dried into raisins were crushed for juice and wine. In 1947, with a smaller tonnage crushed and a sharp decline in military takings, a huge surplus appeared. A smaller one seems likely for 1948.

Domestic demand for dried fruits in 1949-50 is not expected to be any stronger than in 1948, and it may not be even as strong. If the economic recovery of Europe makes good progress by the fall of 1949, it may result in some increase in exports of dried fruits in 1949-50, but it is unlikely that any such increases will take away the available dried fruit. This would mean continuation of the disposal problem and of relatively low prices.

Smaller Pack of Dried Fruits in Prospect for 1948-49

Total production of dried fruit in 1948-49 is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1947-48, when it was about 600,000 tons, processed weight. Smaller packs than in 1947-48 are in prospect for apples, pears, and raisins. But the pack of apricots probably was smaller. The prune, peach, and fig packs may be considerably smaller than in 1947-48. As usual, about 80 percent or more of the total pack will consist of raisins and dried prunes. About the usual quantities of dates and figs will be imported. Carry-over stocks, excluding Government purchases, are reported to be moderately smaller than a year ago.

Assuming domestic consumption to continue at the rate of about 5 pounds per person, a considerable tonnage again will be available for export or carry-over. Commercial exports probably will be little, if any, larger than in 1947-48. This will mean another surplus. Under these conditions, prices that producers will receive for 1948-49 dried fruits probably will not be far different from those for the 1947-48 packs.

1948-49 Dried Fruit Purchase Program

Under the recently announced dried fruit purchase program for 1948-49, the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase dried fruit in an amount that may total 200,000 tons. The purchases will be made (a) to prevent serious losses to producers in an industry which has almost completely lost its prewar export markets, and (b) to assist in the orderly marketing of supplies needed in the domestic market. All fruit purchased will be used to assist in relief feeding in foreign countries, and for school lunch and institutional feeding in this country.

The quantity of each dried fruit purchased will depend upon the total supplies available of that fruit and the extent of demand for it in commercial trade channels. Approximate maximum purchases are as follows: raisins and dried prunes, 85,000 tons each; dried figs, 12,000 tons; dried apricots, 6,000 tons; evaporated apples (white stock), 5,500 tons; dried peaches, 5,000 tons; and dried pears, 1,500 tons.

All fruit purchased will be of U. S. "C" Grade or better. Purchase of all dried fruit from processors will be upon a bid and acceptance basis. Should purchases of natural condition fruit be made from producers, an announced price basis will be used.

Under the 1947-48 dried fruit purchase program, the Government purchased approximately 275,000 tons, 46 percent of the 1947-48 pack. About 36,000 tons were used in the School Lunch program and in institutions and the rest was turned over to the Army and State Departments for relief feeding in western Germany, Austria, and Japan.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1949-50

Total production of commercially-canned fruits in 1949-50 probably will be somewhat larger than in 1948-49. There may be a larger pack of canned pears than in 1948-49, when the pack will be down somewhat because of the short pear crop. The pack of canned citrus juices probably will be large again in 1949, but it may not exceed the record-large 1948 pack. As usual the domestic packs of canned fruits and fruit juices will be supplemented by shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from Hawaii. No particular change in these shipments is in prospect.

Demand for canned fruits and fruit juices in 1949-50 may not be quite as strong as in 1948-49. No advance seems likely in prices of canned fruits and juices and there even may be some decline. With good progress in the economic recovery of Europe, some countries may increase their imports of canned fruits and fruit juices from the United States. Fruits that might be exported in largest quantities in 1949-50 are canned fruit salad and cocktail and concentrated citrus juices. But exports of canned fruits probably will continue far short of prewar volume. On the other hand, exports of canned fruit juices, which were small before the war, are expected to be considerably larger than prewar and even may be larger than in 1948.

1948-49 Pack of Commercially-Canned Fruits Expected to be Smaller Than 1947-48 Pack

The 1948-49 pack of commercially-canned fruits is expected to be moderately smaller than the 1947-48 pack of about 59 million equivalent cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans and considerably smaller than the record 1946-47 pack of 74 million cases. The smaller pack this season is partly the result of smaller crops of deciduous fruits. For this reason, the new pack of canned pears will be down. However, that of canned peaches will be about the same, even though the total peach crop is considerably smaller than the 1947 crop. This will result because the California Clingstone crop, which furnishes about 80 to 85 percent of the peaches canned, is slightly larger. Because of the larger apricot crop, the canned pack will be considerably larger than the 1947 pack.

Stocks of canned fruits in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors on June 1, 1948, were generally larger than a year earlier. Stocks of canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail and salad were each considerably larger, but those of apricots were moderately smaller.

Exports of 1948-pack canned fruits probably will be smaller than those of the 1947 pack. Domestic demand for canned fruits in the season ahead may not be quite as strong as in the season just closed, and prices may not be quite as high.

1947-48 Pack of Canned Citrus Juice Sets New Record

The 1947-48 pack of canned citrus juices is estimated at 2 billion pounds (including concentrated on a single-strength basis) or the equivalent of about 67 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This sets a new record, about 1 percent larger than the previous record pack of 1945-46. The 1946-47 pack was nearly 56 million cases. A new high of about 27 million cases of single-strength orange juice was canned in 1947-48. This was the second year in succession that the pack of orange juice exceeded that of grapefruit juice. The 1948 canned pack of non-citrus fruit juices is expected to be about as large as the 1947 pack. The 1947-48 pack of canned citrus juices and the 1948 pack of canned non-citrus juices combined will approximate 79 million cases, a total moderately larger than a year earlier and slightly larger than the previous record two years earlier. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii probably will continue at the volume of 1947.

Movement of canned fruit juices has been large at the relatively low prices now prevailing. Stocks are not expected to be burdensome at the beginning of the new pack season for canned citrus next fall. As a result, the 1948-49 pack of canned citrus juices probably will be large again.

FROZEN FRUIT

Outlook for 1949

Production of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1949 probably will continue its upward trend, which was halted in 1947 and was resumed in 1948. After rising considerably over a decade, production dropped sharply in 1947 as the frozen fruit industry readjusted its packs and reduced stocks in line with the reduced postwar demand. Readjustments were practically completed by the beginning of the 1948 pack season, clearing the way for a probable slight to moderate increase in pack in 1948. Increasing emphasis is being given to berries, which are expected to comprise a larger percentage of future packs. There also probably will be further increases in packs of frozen orange juice, which is becoming a competitor of both fresh and canned orange juice.

1948 Pack Probably Will Be Larger Than 1947 Pack

The 1948 pack of commercially-frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices probably will be slightly to moderately larger than the 1947 pack. The pack of strawberries is expected to set a new record, exceeding the previous record of 1947. The packs of peaches, apples, and sour cherries also may be a little larger than in 1947. Total supplies, including stocks from previous packs, are expected to be in line with demand for the season ahead, so that there will be no excessive carry-overs of individual items next spring. Cold-storage stocks on August 1, 1948 totalled about 346 million pounds, 23 percent larger than on July 1, 1948, but 7 percent smaller than on August 1, 1947. Stocks of frozen strawberries amounted to about 106 million pounds on August 1, 1948, 38 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen cherries, the next largest item, amounted to about 57 million pounds on August 1, 1948, 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Consumption of frozen fruits probably will continue at the 1947 rate of 3.2 pounds per capita.

TREE NUTSOutlook for 1949

Demand and prices for tree nuts may be at lower levels in 1949 than in 1948. Production probably will be smaller than the expected record tonnage of 1948, for which growing conditions have been unusually favorable so far. Imports are expected to continue large. In 1947-48, imports consisted mostly of almonds, Brazil nuts, cashews, and chestnuts. Total imports were about 66 percent as large as domestic production of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts.

Record-Large Production of Tree Nuts
In Prospect for 1948

The 1948 crop of the four major tree nuts -- almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans -- is estimated at about 184,000 tons on the basis of August 1 conditions. This would be a new record, 14 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 28 percent larger than the 1937-46 average. The almond crop of California is estimated at 29,600 tons, 1 percent larger than in 1947 and 44 percent larger than average. Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 71,500 tons, 11 percent larger than the near-average crop in 1947. The pecan crop is estimated at about 76,280 tons, a new record, 29 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 39 percent larger than average. Increases are in prospect in both improved and wild or seedling varieties. Although the filbert crop of Oregon and Washington, estimated at 7,090 tons, is 19 percent smaller than the 1947 crop, it is 43 percent larger than average.

Imports of tree nuts in the 1948-49 season probably will be about as large as in the 1947-48 season and moderately larger than in 1935-39. Total supplies of tree nuts in 1948-49 probably will be moderately larger than in 1947-48, reflecting the larger domestic production, and prices are expected to be lower than in 1947-48. Civilian consumption is expected to continue at the rate of about 1.3 pounds (shelled weight) per person.

Table 1.—Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1946 and 1947

Commodity and crop	Production: Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis)							
	proj- duction	value	For farm	home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried bushels	Frozen bushels	Crushed bushels	Other bushels
APPLES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PEACHES:	119,410	118,903	5,625	113,278	76,374	13,034	5,713	2,092	—	—	1/ 16,065
PEARS:	86,643	86,267	6,955	79,312	45,235	25,549	6,805	1,527	—	—	2/ 196
PEARS:	82,603	81,113	6,972	74,141	43,249	25,140	4,953	731	—	—	2/ 68
PEACHES:	34,447	34,447	2,820	31,627	18,849	11,391	1,041	—	—	—	3/ 346
PEACHES:	35,312	34,992	2,718	32,274	17,921	13,493	602	—	—	—	3/ 258
APRICOTS:											
APRICOTS:	338,700	338,700	3,140	335,560	46,470	167,990	98,750	21,950	—	4/ 400	
APRICOTS:	197,500	195,540	3,150	192,390	41,960	66,480	80,000	3,830	—	4/ 120	
CHERRIES:											
CHERRIES:	229,620	228,570	12,030	216,540	47,100	86,240	—	49,400	—	5/ 33,800	
CHERRIES:	173,140	171,470	11,470	160,000	46,350	50,980	—	36,150	—	5/ 26,520	
GRAPES:											
GRAPES:	3,119,500	3,119,500	32,800	3,086,700	559,650	14,300	732,400	—	—	1,780,350	
GRAPES:	3,072,400	3,072,400	27,100	3,045,300	659,150	23,000	1,261,100	—	—	1,102,050	
OLIVES:											
OLIVES:	48,000	48,000	200	47,800	6/ 100	27,500	—	—	—	14,300	5,900
OLIVES:	40,000	40,000	200	39,800	6/ 500	14,000	—	—	—	20,200	5,100
PLUMS:											
PLUMS:	106,000	106,000	840	105,160	96,110	2,830	—	2,020	4,200	—	
PLUMS:	78,000	78,000	780	77,220	74,060	2,350	—	95	715	—	
PRUNES:											
PRUNES:	685,100	680,900	6,300	674,600	49,500	57,890	221,250	6,210	—	—	2,790
PRUNES:	597,000	593,500	5,100	588,400	57,130	26,170	201,200	1,250	—	—	600

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes fruit used for wine, jellies, etc. 5/ Includes quantities brined: in 1946 about 31,410 tons and in 1947 about 25,860 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. 6/ Designated simply as "shipped out of California." 7/ In California, 2-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried in Oregon and Washington around 3-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried. APRICOTS in Calif., Wash., and Idaho. PLUMS in Calif. and Mich.

Table 2.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

State and area	Average: 1937-46		Indicated: 1947		State and area	Average: 1937-46		Indicated: 1947		
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels			1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Maine	686	930	1,066	1,066	Minnesota	181	272	40	40	
New Hampshire ..	736	838	838	838	Iowa	198	108	131	131	
Vermont	626	799	871	871	Missouri	1,343	1,630	846	846	
Massachusetts ..	2,489	2,864	2,651	2,651	Nebraska	226	88	96	96	
Rhode Island ..	227	187	170	170	Kansas	668	755	505	505	
Connecticut	1,302	1,273	925	925	N. Central	19,501	18,766	12,567	12,567	
New York	15,059	15,045	13,500	13,500	S. Central	1,313	1,428	1,238	1,238	
New Jersey	2,899	1,935	1,848	1,848	Total Central	20,814	20,194	13,805	13,805	
Pennsylvania ..	8,031	6,612	5,198	5,198	Montana	276	238	234	234	
N. Atlantic ..	32,056	30,483	27,067	27,067	Idaho	2,307	2,075	1,680	1,680	
Delaware	839	334	382	382	Colorado	1,501	1,568	1,395	1,395	
Maryland	1,737	938	1,060	1,060	New Mexico	746	620	875	875	
Virginia	10,698	5,072	9,350	9,350	Utah	466	505	573	573	
West Virginia ..	4,242	2,820	3,519	3,519	Washington	27,607	33,480	29,029	29,029	
North Carolina ..	1,065	768	1,024	1,024	Oregon	2,925	2,864	2,892	2,892	
S. Atlantic ..	18,581	9,932	15,335	15,335	California	7,780	11,082	7,560	7,560	
Total Eastern ..	50,637	40,415	42,402	42,402	Western	43,607	52,432	44,238	44,238	
Ohio	4,360	3,038	2,118	2,118	35 States	115,058	113,041	100,445	100,445	
Indiana	1,452	1,489	1,036	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	3,136	4,187	2,499	2,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	7,233	6,400	4,600	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	704	799	696	696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 3.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1936-47, annual 1946 and 1947, and indicated 1948

Table 4.-Apples: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel on average price per box, New York and Chicago, June-August, 1947 and 1948

Market and week ended	Eastern and midwestern varieties, mostly 2-1/2-inch												California	
	minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel			Transparent: Williams			Red: Dutchess			Twenty Oz.: Starr			per box	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK:														
July 3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.12	---	---	---
10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.42	2.50	---	---	---
17	2.33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.05	2.50	---	---	---
24	---	3.75	4.12	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.08	3.25	3.61	---	---
	3.00	---	3.55	---	2.00	---	2.59	3.67	2.03	3.00	3.13	---	---	---
August 7	2.28	2.62	2.90	3.38	1.81	2.84	2.08	3.53	1.58	2.69	2.59	5.70	---	---
14	---	---	2.88	3.47	1.31	2.91	1.50	2.79	1.38	2.81	2.02	5.44	---	---
21	---	---	2.75	3.05	1.09	2.38	---	2.21	---	---	2.48	3.24	---	---
CHICAGO:														
June 19	---	3.45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
26	4.03	2.68	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 3	2.69	2.15	---	---	---	2.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	1.98	2.56	---	3.66	---	2.84	---	---	---	3.31	---	---	---	---
17	1.85	3.12	---	---	2.50	3.10	---	---	---	3.20	---	---	---	---
24	1.92	3.32	3.28	---	2.48	---	---	---	2.98	3.28	2.85	---	---	---
	2.34	2.70	---	---	2.44	2.90	---	---	3.00	3.18	2.92	---	---	---
August 7	2.19	---	---	---	2.30	2.66	---	---	2.59	3.06	2.31	4.99	---	---
14	2.12	---	---	---	2.28	2.42	---	---	2.45	3.00	1.88	4.00	---	---
21	1.69	---	---	---	2.00	1.80	---	---	2.32	2.50	2.44	3.13	---	---

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Auction prices from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

NOTE: Where prices were not available for 2-1/2-inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or 2-1/4-inch minimum size.

Table 5.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots:						
California	216,300	165,000	226,000			
Washington	18,080	28,000	22,100			
Utah	5,305	4,500	8,700			
3 States	239,685	197,500	256,800			
Figs:						
California, dried	2/ 32,100	2/ 38,000	---	84	84	83
California, not dried	15,730	16,000	---			
Olives:						
California	45,400	40,000	---	55	50	67
Avocados:						
Florida	2,573	2,300	---	58	54	50

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 6. - Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1937-46 (or 1938-46)
annual 1947, and preliminary 1948 1/

State	All varieties		Sweet varieties				Sour varieties			
	Average:	1947	Prelim.	Average:	1947	Prelim.	Average:	1947	Prelim.	
	1937-46:	1947	1948	1938-46:	1947	1948	1938-46:	1947	1948	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
New York . . .	19,575	17,000	22,700	2,078	2,200	2,200	17,256	14,800	20,500	
Penna.	7,340	5,500	7,400	1,522	900	900	5,689	4,600	6,500	
Ohio	3,402	2,400	2,020	511	280	260	2,770	2,120	1,760	
Michigan . . .	38,190	53,500	62,700	3,089	4,000	4,000	34,722	49,500	58,700	
Wisconsin . . .	10,890	9,000	21,600	—	—	—	10,922	9,000	21,600	
Montana	498	1,530	1,590	230	1,120	1,180	286	410	410	
Idaho	2,651	3,060	3,480	2,196	2,380	2,830	572	680	650	
Colorado . . .	3,776	4,450	5,290	400	490	530	3,407	3,960	4,760	
Utah	5,200	6,700	8,000	3,256	3,500	4,300	2,244	3,200	3,700	
Washington:	29,080	29,800	23,900	25,178	25,600	21,900	5,356	4,200	2,000	
Oregon	22,305	12,200	20,300	20,767	10,800	18,500	2,339	1,400	1,300	
California:	26,860	28,000	22,300	27,444	28,000	22,300	—	—	—	
12 States . . .	169,767	173,140	201,280	86,670	79,270	78,900	85,562	93,870	122,380	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 7. - Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1947 and 1948

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian		Royal Anne	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>California:</u>								
May 14	4.12	11.29	4.23	8.75	4.80	—	—	—
21	—	6.55	3.30	6.37	3.42	—	—	—
28	—	7.16	—	6.98	2.99	6.47	—	—
June 4	—	—	—	4.48	3.73	5.41	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	4.67	—	5.04
18	—	—	—	—	—	3.26	—	3.28
25	—	—	—	—	—	4.65	3.56	4.77
July 2	—	—	—	—	—	4.65	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.13	—
	Bing		Lambert		Republican			
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
<u>California:</u>								
May 21	4.81	—	3.89	—	—	—	—	—
28	4.99	8.64	4.86	—	—	—	—	—
June 4	4.94	5.77	4.65	—	—	4.29	—	—
11	4.32	5.94	4.21	5.10	3.81	—	4.03	—
18	5.34	5.86	—	5.29	4.26	—	4.87	—
25	—	6.39	—	5.80	—	—	5.71	—
July 2	—	5.21	—	4.52	—	—	3.96	—
9	—	4.58	—	4.14	—	—	3.64	—
<u>Northwestern:</u>								
July 9	5.29	4.07	4.92	3.67	3.34	—	—	—
16	4.26	3.94	3.54	3.63	2.41	—	3.07	—
23	—	4.48	4.00	4.18	2.78	—	3.45	—
30	—	5.42	—	4.75	—	—	3.46	—
August 6	—	6.16	—	5.65	—	—	4.11	—
13	—	6.27	—	6.34	—	—	4.66	—

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 8.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1937-46
annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

State	Average:		: 1948	State and variety	Average:		1947	: 1948	
	1937-46	1947			1937-46	Tons		1947	Tons
New York ..	55,360	60,000	52,300	Arkansas	8,570	12,600	12,600		
New Jersey:	2,250	1,900	2,000	Arizona	970	1,100	800		
Penna.	16,330	18,100	16,600	Washington	13,150	21,400	20,500		
Ohio	17,190	15,400	11,000	Oregon	1,850	1,500	1,600		
Indiana ...	2,500	2,400	2,600	Other States 2/	17,570	---	---		
Illinois ..	3,700	3,200	3,300	California					
Michigan ..	33,820	42,500	34,200	grapes					
Iowa	3,090	2,600	3,100	Wine	575,100	517,000	632,000		
Missouri ..	5,570	3,800	3,800	Table	482,200	620,000	606,000		
Kansas ...	2,350	1,900	2,500	Raisin	1,448,100	1,735,000	1,596,000		
Virginia ..	1,810	1,800	2,200	Dried 3/ ..	255,050	315,000	---		
N. Carolina:	5,300	5,600	5,200	Not dried ..	427,900	475,000	---		
W. Virginia:	1,325	900	1,700	Total California	2,505,400	2,872,000	2,834,000		
Georgia ..	1,870	2,600	2,900	TOTAL UNITED					
S. Carolina:	1,160	1,100	1,100	STATES	2,701,135	3,072,400	3,013,900		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ "Other States" include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

3/ Dried basis.

Table 9.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1947 and 1948

Market, and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK:								
June 18 ..	9.47	11.22	---	---	---	---	---	---
25 ..	6.68	10.13	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 2 ..	6.32	7.93	7.33	---	---	---	---	---
9 ..	4.63	5.38	6.19	---	5.34	---	---	---
16 ..	3.80	4.97	4.62	4.70	4.64	---	2.04	---
23 ..	3.19	5.70	3.51	9.20	4.40	---	2.14	2.92
30 ..	2.58	7.83	2.90	7.07	3.29	8.07	1.77	1.96
August 6 ..	3.09	6.46	3.28	5.36	3.23	6.72	2.78	4.52
13 ..	2.34	4.88	2.38	4.47	2.53	5.56	1.94	3.83
20 ..	2.54	3.48	2.53	3.01	2.44	3.86	1.99	2.66
CHICAGO:								
June 18 ..	8.44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25 ..	5.94	8.38	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 2 ..	4.62	6.46	8.75	---	---	---	---	---
9 ..	3.94	4.97	6.55	---	6.75	---	---	---
16 ..	3.49	3.91	5.01	7.18	5.39	---	1.71	---
23 ..	2.81	4.94	4.79	4.00	4.54	---	2.36	2.86
30 ..	2.38	5.08	3.95	6.46	3.77	7.66	---	---
August 6 ..	2.19	5.19	2.92	6.09	3.39	6.31	---	---
13 ..	2.42	3.91	2.29	4.54	3.11	4.79	---	3.05
20 ..	1.89	2.79	2.38	3.44	2.34	3.55	1.58	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1937-46 annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

Division	Average: 1937-46	1947	Indicated: 1948	Division	Average: 1937-46	1947	Indicated: 1948
	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels
New England	212	280	247	: Pacific	30,001	37,004	36,597
Middle Atlantic ..	4,686	4,977	4,607	: Other 2/ ...	158	---	---
E. N. Central ...	6,073	8,458	6,461				
W. N. Central ...	752	1,300	882	: U. S. TOTAL	66,725	82,603	70,358
S. Atlantic	13,336	18,073	11,067				
E. S. Central ...	3,955	4,371	3,131	: California ..	27,373	33,336	33,711
W. S. Central ...	4,645	4,650	4,124	: Clingstone ..	16,776	21,377	22,668
Mountain	2,908	3,490	3,242	: Freestone ..	10,597	11,959	11,043

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 11.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, August 1, 1948, with comparisons

Commodity	August 1 avg. 1943-47	August 1 1947	July 1 1948	August 1 1948
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
<u>Frozen fruits:</u>				
Apples	---	34,761	23,150	19,789
Blackberries	9,329	13,577	8,356	8,377
Cherries	44,367	54,527	12,864	56,509
Young, Logan, and Boysen- berries, etc.	11,896	17,223	8,109	14,145
Raspberries	21,482	29,357	12,348	28,449
Strawberries	50,285	76,636	100,390	105,912
Grapes	---	4,451	10,784	9,445
Plums and prunes	---	10,241	5,340	4,790
Peaches	---	32,580	20,890	18,561
Fruit juices and purees	---	21,982	25,460	24,680
Apricots	---	22,313	11,596	12,905
Blueberries	---	7,285	3,632	2,536
All other frozen fruits	140,107	49,430	37,825	40,204
Total frozen fruits	277,466	374,363	280,744	346,302
<u>Other fruits:</u>				
Fresh apples	---	10,512	18,816	6,336
Fresh pears	---	95,472	288	192
Other fresh fruits	---	20,376	32,098	28,715
Dried and evaporated fruits ..	130,423	120,260	72,546	72,328
<u>Nuts:</u>				
Nuts in the shell	---	20,998	30,885	29,123
Nutmeats	---	35,858	31,668	32,683

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration. Reports on frozen apples, grapes, plums and prunes, peaches, apricots, fruit juices and purees, and blueberries were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944. Fresh apples and pears converted to pounds at rate of 48 pounds per bushel.

Table 12.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

Division	:Average:		:Indicated:		:Average:		:Indicated:			
	:1937-46: 1947		: 1948		: Pacific Coast		:1937-46: 1947		: 1948	
	: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels	
::Washington										
New England	105	121	84		Total	7,056	8,305	6,337		
M. Atlantic	1,361	1,222	735		Bartlett	5,156	6,156	4,312		
E. N. Central	1,913	1,435	995		Other	1,900	2,149	2,025		
W. N. Central	372	315	318		Oregon, Total . . .	4,314	5,724	4,627		
S. Atlantic	1,397	1,330	1,220		Bartlett	1,775	1,975	1,675		
E. S. Central	1,064	955	879		Other	2,539	3,749	2,952		
W. S. Central	914	1,022	823		Calif., Total . . .	11,038	14,376	10,043		
Mountain	388	507	363		Bartlett	9,663	12,334	8,751		
Pacific	22,408	28,405	21,007		Other	1,375	2,042	1,292		
Other 2/	300	---	---		Total Bartlett . . .	16,594	20,465	14,738		
					Total Other	5,814	7,940	6,269		
U. S. TOTAL	30,222	35,312	26,424							

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 13.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June and August, 1947 and 1948

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
June 25	6.47	---	---	---
July 2	7.57	---	7.88	---
9	6.80	---	6.48	---
16	3.89	---	4.00	---
23	3.46	5.44	3.44	8.46
30	3.78	7.95	3.70	5.54
August 6	4.07	7.11	4.15	7.22
13	4.12	6.54	3.91	6.73
20	4.45	6.18	3.94	6.28

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 14.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1937-46, annual 1945-47, and indicated 1948 1/

Crop and State	: Average :		1945	: 1946 :		1947	: Indicated	
	: 1937-46 :	Tons		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
PLUMS:								
Michigan	4,290	1,600	6,000	4,000	3,400			
California	75,100	71,000	100,000	74,000	69,000			
PRUNES:								
Idaho	19,380	28,200	22,400	37,000	24,700			
Washington,ail	24,580	26,000	29,100	23,100	21,400			
Eastern Washington	15,870	19,600	19,800	19,100	18,600			
Western Washington	8,710	6,400	9,300	4,000	2,800			
Oregon, all	84,790	92,100	101,100	34,400	50,500			
Eastern Oregon	14,880	20,100	18,100	18,900	20,500			
Western Oregon	69,910	72,000	83,000	15,500	30,000			
	: Dry basis	Dry basis	Dry basis	Dry basis	Dry basis			
California 2/	206,000	226,000	213,000	201,000	187,000			

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1947 and 1948

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	: 1947	: 1948	: 1947	: 1948	: 1947	: 1948	: 1947	: 1948	: 1947	: 1948
	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.
NEW YORK:										
June 5	4.78	---	6.20	---	4.38	---	---	---	---	---
12	3.09	6.32	4.26	7.12	3.83	---	---	---	---	---
19	3.22	5.44	4.42	7.24	3.77	5.86	4.57	---	---	---
26	2.46	4.65	3.82	5.78	2.65	4.82	3.62	---	2.84	---
July 3	---	3.56	4.82	4.85	3.92	4.16	4.45	---	4.18	---
10	---	3.57	4.64	5.26	---	3.96	4.03	---	3.50	---
17	---	3.55	4.10	4.91	---	3.40	3.10	5.54	3.21	---
24	---	---	3.65	4.22	---	3.57	2.34	4.36	2.40	3.68
31	---	---	3.74	4.48	---	---	1/3.50	4.35	---	2.85
August 7	---	---	1/3.91	4.25	---	---	1/3.43	4.95	---	2.39
14	---	---	1/2.94	---	---	---	---	5.32	---	2.50
CHICAGO:										
June 5	3.62	---	6.06	---	4.24	---	---	---	---	---
12	2.70	6.42	4.21	---	4.19	---	---	---	---	---
19	2.18	4.79	3.43	6.57	2.80	4.89	---	---	---	---
26	2.48	3.81	4.18	5.09	3.54	4.56	3.63	---	3.87	---
July 3	---	2.67	3.76	4.09	---	3.05	4.08	4.49	3.65	---
10	---	3.73	5.61	4.63	---	4.04	4.06	5.06	4.08	---
17	---	4.70	2.77	4.73	---	---	3.58	4.52	2.99	---
24	---	---	3.65	4.47	---	---	3.60	---	---	3.24
31	---	---	4.25	3.80	---	---	3.92	4.42	---	2.77
August 7	---	---	3.75	5.47	---	---	---	5.25	---	2.45
14	---	---	---	3.69	---	---	---	5.05	---	2.36

1/ Late variety.

Compiled from Federal-State Market News Service of Sacramento, California.

Table 16.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1936-45, annual 1946 and indicated 1947, condition of new crop on August 1, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and 1948

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average : 1946		Indicated : 1947	Average : 1947		1948
	1936-45 : 1946	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:						
California, all	46,532	53,530	46,600	76	74	77
Navels and misc. 2/	18,203	19,670	19,100	76	73	79
Valencias	28,329	33,860	27,500	76	74	76
Florida, all	33,030	53,700	58,200	72	66	70
Early and midseason	18,125	30,500	31,000	3/ 70	66	72
Valencias	14,905	23,200	27,200	3/ 69	65	68
Texas, all 2/	2,942	5,000	5,800	73	74	66
Early and midseason	1,722	3,150	3,480	--	74	66
Valencias	1,220	1,850	2,320	--	74	65
Arizona, all 2/	697	1,200	780	75	61	65
Navels and misc.	327	600	480	--	55	65
Valencias	371	600	300	--	66	65
Louisiana 2/	288	410	300	71	72	76
5 States 4/	83,488	113,840	111,680	74	71	74
Total early and midseason 5/ ..	38,664	54,330	54,360	--	--	--
Total Valencias	44,824	59,510	57,320	--	--	--
TANGERINES:						
Florida	3,190	4,700	3,900	60	62	58
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:						
5 States 4/	86,678	118,540	115,580	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	22,830	29,000	33,000	62	65	62
Seedless	8,840	14,000	15,000	3/ 66	67	63
Other	13,990	15,000	18,000	3/ 60	63	61
Texas	16,121	23,300	24,000	65	69	54
Arizona	3,031	4,100	3,000	73	70	66
California, all	2,611	3,120	2,860	77	78	79
Desert Valleys	1,115	1,220	940	3/ 80	75	80
Other	1,496	1,900	1,920	3/ 79	80	79
4 States 4/	44,593	59,520	62,860	64	68	60
LEMONS:						
California 4/	12,186	13,800	12,700	.74	77	77
LIMES:						
Florida 4/	135	170	190	51	74	72
July 1 forecast of 1948 crop :						
Florida limes	---	---	210	--	--	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 17.- Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1947 and 1948 1/

Week ended	Oranges						Lemons		
	1947			1948			1947		1948
	Calif.-	Arizona	Total	Calif.-	Arizona	Total	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.
Season through	:cias	:cias	:cias	:cias	:cias	:cias	Cars	Cars	Cars
June 19	9,185	63,384	2/107,890	6,186	52,592	3/	91,748	11,225	11,007
26	1,281	710	1,991	1,068	774	4/	1,917	518	538
July 3	945	299	1,244	969	390		1,359	584	640
10	1,084	198	1,282	1,054	267		1,321	614	649
17	1,321	45	1,366	1,274	168		1,442	605	672
24	1,313	21	1,334	1,213	109		1,322	489	558
31	1,334	21	1,355	1,262	55		1,317	468	389
August 7	1,547	16	1,563	1,234	40		1,274	485	254
14	1,538	20	1,558	1,234	37		1,271	499	306
21	1,464	2	1,466	1,239	7		1,246	514	271
Season through									
August 21	21,012	64,716	2/121,049	16,733	54,439	3/	4/104,217	16,001	15,284

1/ Rail, boat, and truck, except no truck shipments for lemons. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Includes California-Arizona navels, 25,619; Texas, 9,560; Louisiana, 142.

3/ Includes California-Arizona navels, 22,392; Texas, 10,491; Louisiana, 87.

4/ Includes 75 cars from Texas, week ended June 28, 1947.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 18.-Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1947 and 1948 1/

Week ended	1947						1948			
	Calif.-	Texas	Florida	Total	Calif.-	Texas	Florida	Total		
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		
Season through										
June 19	2,834	27,768	19,550	50,152	1,407	24,112	17,804	43,323		
26	282	12	131	425	65	160	177	402		
July 3	201	3	23	227	73	64	72	209		
10	230	---	24	254	102	88	100	290		
17	230	---	26	256	186	80	125	391		
24	180	---	12	192	130	38	29	197		
31	141	---	8	149	88	22	12	122		
August 7	102	---	5	107	94	---	5	99		
14	62	---	---	62	84	---	6	90		
21	70	---	---	70	112	---	3	115		

Season through

August 21 4,332 27,783 19,779 51,894 2,341 24,564 18,333 45,238

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 19.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1947 and 1948

Commodity	1947			Week		1948			Week	
	Month		ended		Month		ended			
	May	June	July	Aug. 23	May	June	July	Aug. 21		
Deciduous:										
Apples	1,700	637	1,436	167	1,723	679	261	115		
Apricots	120	1,001	1,135	---	---	282	1,066	27		
Blackberries, dew- berries, etc. ...	---	1	4	---	---	---	1	2		
Cherries	729	1,103	401	---	91	695	891	1		
Grapes	---	512	3,158	931	---	236	1,070	774		
Peaches	2	1,157	9,716	1,765	56	1,839	7,020	514		
Pears	26	51	2,769	1,067	125	14	101	204		
Plums and fresh prunes	438	1,951	1,667	269	15	974	1,422	436		
Strawberries	1,974	292	3	---	843	39	---	5		
Mixed deciduous ...	26	109	201	92	1	68	112	40		
Total deciduous :	5,015	6,814	20,490	4,291	2,854	4,826	11,944	2,118		
Citrus:										
Grapefruit	4,021	2,029	928	64	3,011	1,564	870	107		
Lemons	1,780	2,380	2,454	512	1,825	2,522	2,435	259		
Oranges and Satsumas	10,961	8,792	5,807	1,515	8,551	7,617	5,418	1,180		
Tangerines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Mixed citrus	1,176	779	416	35	983	648	494	61		
Total citrus	17,938	13,980	9,605	2,126	14,370	12,351	9,217	1,607		
Grand total	22,953	20,794	30,095	6,417	17,224	17,177	21,161	3,725		

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

Table 20.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and indicated 1948 1/

State	PECANS			ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS		
	Average: 1937-46		Indicated: 1947	Crop and State	Average: 1937-46	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Almonds	Tons	Tons
:						
North Carolina ...	1,288	1,020	1,290	California	20,490	29,200
South Carolina ...	1,127	1,275	1,292	Almonds	29,600	
Georgia	12,788	13,843	20,300	Filberts		
Florida	2,038	1,387	2,446	Oregon ...	4,239	7,700
Alabama	4,870	3,720	8,125	Washington	706	1,100
Mississippi	3,377	1,450	5,002	2 States	4,945	8,800
Arkansas	1,826	1,925	2,450			
Louisiana	4,517	2,200	6,500	Walnuts		
Oklahoma	8,755	22,000	9,000	English		
Texas	13,408	10,500	19,875	California	58,370	59,000
Other States 2/ ..	744	---	---	Oregon ...	5,690	5,600
Total	54,738	59,320	76,280	2 States	64,060	64,600
Improved variety :	23,328	22,435	34,835			
Wild or seedling :	31,410	36,885	41,445			

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ "Other States" totals include Illinois and Missouri. Estimates of pecan production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-TFS-88- 9/48 -- 4200

PERMIT No. 1001

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BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
FEDERAL BUDGET
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Table 21.-- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1947 and 1948

	ORANGES		GRAPEFRUIT		LEMONS	
Market, month:	California	Florida	California	Florida	California	Florida
and week	Valencias	Florida	Valencias	Florida	Valencias	Florida
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK:						
June	3.79	5.02	3.98	3.46	3.63	3.71
July	4.21	5.35	4.03	3.92	4.34	4.33
Week ended :						
August 6 ...:	5.63	5.74	5.03	4.18	3.51	3.85
13 ...:	4.97	4.93	4.84	3.79	3.61	4.07
20 ...:	5.26	4.51	4.72	---	4.01	4.37
CHICAGO:						
June	3.78	5.29	3.81	3.04	3.27	3.31
July	4.35	5.51	3.58	3.09	3.77	3.78
Week ended :						
August 6 ...:	5.82	5.31	---	2.61	3.20	3.21
13 ...:	4.73	5.61	---	---	3.44	4.32
20 ...:	4.90	5.01	---	---	3.38	4.90

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.